

1000

New York.

From General Banks,

Gen. Corcoran's Brigade at South

PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1862.

I, the President of the United States of America—

WHEREAS, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves in any State or Territory shall become free; and that every person who shall then be in the service of such master shall be forthwith discharged; and that all persons bound by contract of personal service of any kind in any State or Territory shall be therefrom forever free; and the Executive power of the United States, and the Executive of every State where they may be, shall enforce the freedom of all persons, and will do no act or acts to render them less free; and that no person, nor persons, shall be so cruelly abused and treated as to have their liberty taken from them without due process of law; and that no person, nor persons, shall be so cruelly abused and treated as to have their liberty taken from them without due process of law; and that no person, nor persons, shall be so cruelly abused and treated as to have their liberty taken from them without due process of law."

any may make for their actual freedom; the Executive will, on the 1st of Jan. afore-
said, issue a proclamation, designating the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States, and the people of any State or of any part thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, and shall, in the absence of strong counter-
evidence, be considered as having been in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, and shall, in the absence of strong counter-

of the rebellion against the United States. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the said rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States is a rebellion against the United States, and necessary war measures are being taken for suppressing the same. And I do hereby declare that the said rebellion is the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose to issue a proclamation for the period of one hundred days from the date of the first above mentioned order, to declare the States and parts of States, counties, cities and towns, and persons positively being engaged in rebellion against the United States, the following to be rebels:

Jefferson Davis, Texas, Louisiana, except the part of St. Bernard, St. George, and Iberville parishes.

[illegible][illegible]

sons of citizens and officials called on by him. B. also issued a farewell address to citizens, in which he says he leaves with proud consciousness of carrying with him the voice of the humble and the loyal understrata of the community, the slave, the wage content to learn the meaning of the curses of the rich. He concludes by saying that months of experience and observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety of ourselves or of the Union.

On the 24th, General Banks issued an address to the troops, in which he directed them to avoid sugar at Margoe's plantation, to witness the killing of Mc Gill, assistant engineer, seriously wounding W. J. Reed, a New York mercant, and wounding three others.

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... effects of the President's proclamation. 'It is manifest the changes suggested in the proclamation do', take place at any period, and General Banks calls upon all free citizens or slaves, to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public disorders arising, for the present, be suspended and Provost Marshals are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of public peace, and to advise to remain upon plantations until their privileges are definitely established. Nothing is suggested whatever benefits the Government intends will be secured them.

Gen. Banks also instructs his officers to enforce the strictest discipline in their command.

tion is also called to the act of Congress providing the return of slaves by the armer he war is not waged for the overthrow of slavery; but to restore the Constitutional relations between the United States and each rebellious State. If slavery is to be preserved the war must cease, and former Constitutional relations again be established, for military man, in the event of the continuation of the war, will counsel the preservation of slavery.

It is a useless nationality that has not the strength against domestic enemies. The interests of local interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with prosperity and power. It is cut of such elements that great nations are born. Banks concludes thus: Let us fulfill the conditions of a great nation, and become a nation of great nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves and strength enough to govern others.

Up to the sailing of the steamer, nothing had transpired as to the intended movements of the Buks, but it was known that a campaign had been marked out with Baton Rouge as the base of operations.

The American's correspondent at Suffolk announces the arrival there of Corcoran's brigade. Gen. Corcoran takes command here.

Gen. Peck's command is moving in another column. Strength was 10,000 men.

Gen. Butler, with his staff—also Mrs. Butler—stopped in the city yesterday. He leaves for Washington to-morrow, it is rumored, at the request of the President.

PITTSBURG, JAN. 1.

river 6 feet inches by pier mark - tall
feather clear and mild. *ca. 1850 1854.*

